



NO MORE LEPERS WANTED

Opposition to Plan for National Station.

MANY CITIZENS EXPRESS VIEWS

Believe Result Would be Adversitment of Islands Undesirably.
Would Frighten Tourists.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Delegate Wilcox of Hawaii today introduced a bill making the leper colony of Hawaii a United States government reservation, and providing that the colony shall be under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Senator Platt of New York, and Representative I. F. Wagner of Pennsylvania will introduce bills this week providing for a commissioner of leprosy and a home for lepers. The intention of the bill is to have the nation in harmony with the suggestions for international action of the Berlin leper conference. The bill provides for a commissioner of leprosy who shall be a physician of ten years' practice and who shall receive a salary of \$5,000 a year. He is to reside in New York or San Francisco. For the erection of buildings for lepers \$50,000 is appropriated. In addition a square mile of the public domain is to be set aside for a colony of the unfortunate. No site is designated, but the apparent intention is to select some place on the Pacific Coast.

There seems but one sentiment with regard to the action of Delegate Wilcox in introducing the bill reported, for the creation on the Island of Molokai of a national leper station. The consensus, not only of the interviews given, but of many more which could not be had for publication, is that it was a most unwise move in that it would reach in the advertisement far and near of Hawaii as the leper station of the country, and this would prevent the coming of great numbers of tourists.

This is not the first time the plan has been broached, for during the short session of last winter Congressman Kahn, of San Francisco, introduced the same bill, but it was too late to have it passed by that Congress. The opinion seems to be that coming from the delegate from these Islands it will mean more than from a natural enemy of the Territory. There is no doubt but the proposal will be fought, and if it is found necessary to create a station it will be argued for some island far away from this group.

Prince Cupid said that he did not think it would make very much difference, as everywhere, according to his experience, Molokai was spoken of as a leper settlement. The fact is, he said, that there would be no greater advertisement of the fact of the presence of leprosy with the making of the reservation national than there is now.

General J. F. Soper said that he was utterly opposed to the idea, as it would simply give to the world one thought which ever would be connected with Hawaii, that it was a leperette. This would damage the country very much and would be well nigh fatal to the chances of the building up of a great tourist trade. He considered the fact that such a bill was introduced as a great misfortune, and the people should see to it that it never passed.

Edmund Norrie, of the Independent, said: "This has been tried before, and has always failed. It should fail now. It would be ruin to the country to have it spread about that the lepers of a nation were gathered in it. There would be a complete identification of Hawaii with the disease, and people would stay away, for the reason that they would get the idea that there was a perpetual epidemic. We know that the disease is not an epidemic, but the general public does not know this, and will shun the Islands so that they may keep as far apart as they can. It would be a disaster should such a bill become law."

Hon. J. A. McCandless said that he never before had thought there were two opinions as to the necessity for the keeping of the lepers of this Territory apart from those of other lands, and in a safe and comfortable place. He said the people now at the settlement undoubtedly were carefully attended, well cared for and fed as well as they might be. It was the duty of the people of the Territory to protect its unfortunate wards and to make all provision for them without regard to the simple question of expense. In his opinion there would be great damage done to the Territory should it become a matter of common notoriety that the dumping ground of the lepers of a

(Continued on Page 4.)

THIRD JUDGESHIP TO W. J. ROBINSON. R. W. BRECKONS FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY

The Fight for the Two Hawaiian Offices.

Haywood's Work and Bills of Wilcox. Other Notes.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—The extra judgeship plum has been rapidly ripening for the last two or three days, and may be plucked even before this letter reaches San Francisco. Likewise the United States District Attorney plum, for which at least two aspirants are hankering. The two Senators from Wyoming, Mr. Clark and Mr. Warren, called on Attorney-General Knox at the Department of Justice on Friday, Dec. 13, in behalf of the candidacy of Mr. R. W. Breckons, of their State. The interview that followed was not altogether encouraging, although, after all, Mr. Breckons may be appointed. Mr. Knox told them that the Secretary of the navy, Hon. John D. Long, had strongly endorsed Assistant United States Attorney Dunne for promotion to the late Mr. Baird's place. Personally, the Attorney-General said he felt very kindly disposed towards the candidacy of Mr. Breckons, who has influential backing from Wyoming, but in view of the situation, he did not propose to recommend to the President any candidate for the place. On the contrary, he would turn the papers over to Mr. Roosevelt and leave him to nominate whoever might please him.

On the surface of the endorsement of the Secretary of the Navy will apparently be a very strong card for Mr. Dunne.

Mr. Edward Cayless, of Honolulu, who arrived several days ago and registered at the Shoreham, is waiting for the judgeship plum to fall. From appearances it will go to him. He and Delegate Wilcox went to the Department of Justice yesterday, Dec. 13, but as it was cabinet day, the Attorney-General was too busy to give them much time. He told them, however, that the nomination would undoubtedly be made very soon, perhaps within two or three days. The fact that Mr. Cayless is endorsed by Mr. Harold Sewall, National Committeeman, Delegate Wilcox and both factions of the Legislature is regarded here as a strong element in his favor. The interests of Mr. Lyle Dickey for the judgeship are not being neglected, by any means. Surprises in nominations are frequent these days at the White House and men who usually dare to forecast, are inclined to be cautious.

Mr. Cayless was at the House of Representatives Friday, Dec. 13, in company with Delegate Wilcox. They met Gov. Otero of New Mexico, who is here looking after a reappointment and after statehood. Mr. Cayless was in New Mexico for five years and knew Gov. Otero very well. The Governor became interested in his candidacy for the judgeship and declared that several prominent New Mexicans would like to endorse him for the place. The judicial aspirant had an uneventful voyage across the Pacific, save that it was pretty rough as they neared Vancouver, an experience not unusual this time of the year.

HAYWOOD'S WORK.

Mr. William Haywood, former counsel general at Honolulu and now representing the sugar planters here, called at the White House Thursday, Dec. 12, simply to pay his respects. He was promptly admitted, although usually private citizens must yield the place to his officials and wait a while outside for an audience. It was his first visit there since Mr. Roosevelt became President. Mr. Haywood has had his bill for the redemption of Hawaiian silver introduced in the House by Representative Hill of Connecticut. That was done Dec. 6. A few days later Delegate Wilcox introduced the same bill, a counterpart in language and paragraphs and provisions. Senator Mason of Illinois has introduced at the north end of the capitol the bill affecting the

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18,
Pacific Commercial Advertiser,
Honolulu, H. I., per S. S. Peru,
from San Francisco.

The appointment of W. J. Robinson as judge causes an uproar. It completely surprised Parker, Wilcox and Cayless. Wilcox may fight confirmation. Cayless charges a deal between the attorney general with Wyoming and California Senators as to both appointments, district attorney and judge. "Knox," he says "was before the Judiciary committee of which Bard and Clark are members, charged with being a trust attorney." The real reason for the President's determination is that he means to appoint competent men, of whom Mr. Robinson is a type, who are little identified with factions. Congressman Metcalf of Robinson's home town strongly recommended him, also sixty-two lawyers of the Alameda county bar.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

public lands of Hawaii, which Delegate Wilcox introduced a few days ago in the House. Both bills have gone to the respective committees on public lands.

WILCOX'S BILLS.

At the last meeting of the House, which was yesterday, Mr. Wilcox offered two public buildings bills. One of these is for a public building at Hilo, to cost not exceeding \$200,000. The other is for a public building at Honolulu, to cost not exceeding \$1,000,000. The bills follow the usual forms for public buildings, containing provisions for commissions to purchase sites and provisions for fire-proof vaults and the like. Mr. Wilcox will urge both bills strongly, especially the bill for a building at Hilo, where, he says, the needs are very great. It looks now as though some public building legislation would be allowed in the House this winter by Speaker Henderson, who has absolute authority about such matters. If that proves true, it would not be surprising if the Territory was allowed at least one building. In view of Secretary Cooper's strong recommendation for a building at Honolulu, the influence for a large appropriation there will be strong.

CALLED ON THE QUEEN.

Mr. Cayless and Mr. Wilcox spent a portion of the afternoon of Dec. 12, Thursday, with ex-Queen Liliuokalani, at her apartments in the Ebbett House. She and her entourage still remain at the hotel, although, as stated in the last letter to the Advertiser, they are contemplating moving to a private residence as soon as they can find a suitable one. Her visitors found the ex-Queen in good health and spirits. She has taken no steps towards asking Congress for relief in the matter of the crown lands, except to talk it over with a Washington attorney, whom she may engage to press her claim before Congress.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A patent has been granted to Mr. Albert Horner of Paunilo, Hawaii, for a cane transporting system.

The library at Hilo and the library at Honolulu will each receive soon copies of the government blue book, containing a list of all the employees of the Federal government from one end of the country to the other. These books are the gift of Delegate Wilcox. Each set is in two volumes and gives not only the names but the salaries drawn by Federal officers.

The assurances of an isthmian canal being authorized at this session is so great that little remains to be said, except that fact. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty will probably be ratified next Monday and the Hepburn canal bill has already been reported out of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. It will be passed without any opposition worth mentioning in the House soon after the beginning of the New Year. There is no doubt of its prompt passage in the Senate, although some weeks may elapse before the final vote is taken.

There will be a little delay in the enactment of the Chinese exclusion law. That subject is now before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and before the same committee in the Senate,

in the shape of several bills. The advocates of such legislation were somewhat troubled, although not seriously, by the indifference of Chairman Hitt of Illinois. In times past he has opposed such enactments. Since the treaty of 1894 with China, however, he feels that there is every warrant for this country to exclude those people.

The preponderance of sentiment is so strong in favor of excluding the Chinese, said Mr. William Haywood today, that I am beginning to lose hope of doing anything for Hawaii in that regard. It looks as though nothing in the shape of an exception for Hawaii would be tolerated. Congress apparently wants no exceptions made and probably will insist on it.

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

The Cuban situation, has developed more favorably to the interests of the Hawaiians in the last week. The square refusal of the House Ways and Means Committee to allow any reciprocity in trade with the Philippines, save for a remission of internal revenue duties on beer and tobacco going to the Philippines, is thought by some to mean that nothing will be done for Cuba, as the demands are along almost the same line. The argument is being made that the Cubans have no organized government of their own yet, and it would be foolish for Congress to undertake reciprocity legislation until such a government is finally established. Men who penetrate the future, however, say that not many years are likely to elapse before annexation of Cuba to the United States will be accomplished. The situation as to reciprocity is hardly likely to become very clear before the middle of January, for Congress adjourns for three weeks next Thursday. Little beyond the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in the Senate and the passage of the Philippine tariff bill in the House will be done before that time.

OTHER MATTERS.

The preliminary report to Congress on the fisheries of Hawaii is still retained by the Commissioner of Fisheries. It has been delivered to him by Dr. B. W. Evermann, by whom it was prepared, but has not yet been forwarded to the President. Apparently it should be ready by the next mail to Hawaii.

The Interior Department has received from Secretary Cooper a brief on the question as to whether in exchanging deeds to land in Hawaii the transfer should legally be made to the Territory or to the Federal government. No action has been taken further than to refer the whole question to Assistant Attorney-General Vandeventer.

Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock signed a letter this afternoon referring back to Gov. Dole papers in the case of Mrs. Caroline Blöcke of Allegheny, Penn., who wrote to President Roosevelt Nov. 24, claiming that she had been wrongfully deprived of a share in the estate of her uncle, the late Simon Weber, known in Hawaii as Charles Brenig. He was a paralytic in the latter days of his life and left property in Honolulu said to have been worth \$75,000 and consisting of real estate and negotiable holdings.

According to Mrs. Blöcke's letter, a Honolulu banker got possession of this property under the will, dated in 1877, which was superseded by a paper written



W. J. ROBINSON.

ing dated Aug. 20, 1880. The first will bequeathed the bulk of the property to Damon, but in 1880 Brenig came to San Francisco and wrote to his brother here in the States that he was going to bequeath his property to relatives. He returned to Hawaii again before his death.

Secretary Hitchcock will ask Governor Dole to report on the matter, but it is believed here that it is a question for the local courts in Honolulu to pass upon and that the Department has no powers in the premises.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

GERMANY SEEKING TROUBLE.

Proposes to Interfere with American Canal Plans.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: It is learned that Germany expects to have something to say about the Nicaragua canal because of the interests of a German corporation in a concession that will be interfered with and probably destroyed by its construction.

This interest has been obtained through the purchase by the Hamburg-American Steamship Company of the Atlas Steamship Company. The former is a German corporation and the latter is British. The Hamburg-American Company is subsidized by the German government, and its ships can be called upon for auxiliary cruisers of the German navy in time of war.

Chile and Argentina.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—A dispatch from Valparaiso to the London Times and New York Times says that certain of the highest peaks through which the experts of the Argentine draw proposed boundaries are proved to be absolutely isolated from the main line of high ground constituting the genuine watershed. Chile insists that a more thorough exploration and survey are necessary. For this survey roads are required, and Argentina objects to the roads, calling them strategical.

The Masses for Schley.

PARIS, Tex., Dec. 19.—E. H. R. Green, chairman of the Republican State executive committee, in an interview here, endorsed the opinion of Admiral Dewey against that of the majority report in the Schley investigation. He said that, like Dewey, he believed the man who was there and fought the battle was entitled to the credit, and not the man who was thirty miles away. Besides having been tried by the court of inquiry, Mr. Green said, Schley had been tried by the people, and the great masses were on his side.

Sugar Expert Coming.

GRAND JUNCTION, Col., Dec. 17.—E. J. Lea, who has acted in the capacity of assistant chemist at the sugar refinery, has been appointed by the government as assistant chemist at a station in Honolulu. He left tonight for the Coast, and will sail for the Hawaiian Islands the first of the year.

Prof. G. W. Shaw, chief chemist of the refinery, has accepted the position as chemist at the California State University at Berkeley, and will have charge of the special department recently created, that of sugar-beet culture.

The Boer War.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The correspondence of the London Times and New York Times at Pretoria says the progress of the war is eminently satisfactory, but care should be taken not to imagine that more has been done than is actually the case, in order to avoid subsequent disappointments.

Revenue for Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The bill temporarily to provide for the Philippine Islands, which was passed by the House of Representatives yesterday, was referred to the committee on Philippines.

Latest Sugar Prices.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Sugar—Raw, steady. Fair refining, 3.9-3.2c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3.2c; molasses sugar, 3.1-3.2c. Refined, steady. Crushed, 5.40c; powdered, 5.60c; granulated, 4.90c.

NOT UNIT AGAINST CHINESE

Home Rulers Not Together on Exclusion.

PRINCE CUPID OPENS A FIGHT

Mass Meeting Plans Are Progressing Favorably—Many Names for Committee Places.

HOME RULERS discussed Chinese exclusion last evening, taking much time and engendering more warm feeling. There were many speeches, some hot air, and finally, when the tension became so strong that the name of Delegate Wilcox was being used rather too freely to please Mrs. Wilcox, she rose, and in accents which showed some degree of warmth, defended her absent spouse to such effect that the subject was dropped.

The discussion came up over the receipt of the acknowledgment of the receipt of the resolutions adopted at the Drilled meeting in farewell of Wilcox, which declared in favor of the exclusion of Chinese. The question which arose was whether or not the resolution was in reality a Home Rule production, or whether it was not from an outsider, foisted upon the meeting and thus committing the party to the declarations. Prince Cupid threw the bomb, and earnestly wanted to find the man who had written the resolution.

The prince declared that he did not believe that there was any unanimity in the opposition of the Home Rulers to exclusion. He declared that he was not an exclusionist, but that he favored restriction. He said he was in favor of everything that would be of benefit to the industries of the Islands. In his opinion there could be brought here a number of Chinese who could be imported only for field work, and who could be deported as soon as they showed an inclination to get into other lines, such as would make them competitors with any white man or Hawaiian.

Several speakers went into the matter, citing the present competition of the Orientals with the natives as sailors, as fishermen and as longshoremen, and the final touch was given to the matter when John Emmeluth in a long speech declared against the Orientals, and said that Wilcox was in favor of the resolution as passed. This aroused Mrs. Wilcox, and she replied vigorously, saying that the delegate was always in favor of exclusion but of restriction of the immigration of the Orientals. This closed the incident.

Early in the meeting the committee which has in hand the preparations for the mass meeting on Saturday evening of next week, reported progress. The committee's report was received and the preparations will proceed along the lines which have been established for the gathering. Invitations have been sent out to all the judges of the local courts, to the Territorial and United States officials, and to many prominent men of all shades of political faith, asking them to be present and address the meeting. As yet no acceptances have been received. The same invitation went to every member of the Legislature. In addition there will be a special form of invitation to be present sent to the prominent men of the city, so as to insure a gathering of size and importance.

The committee which has the meeting in charge is now engaged in getting ready for it a series of resolutions which will simply give expression to the sentiments of the letter of invitation. This, it is intended, will do away with any radical utterances. The resolutions will be considered and final preparations made for the meeting at a gathering of the central committee of the party, which is to be held at the office of Prince Cupid Monday evening.

There was some discussion of the vacancies in the executive committee which have occurred recently. There are two in number, and to fill the places there were five names mentioned. No election was held, but the matter will be concluded at the next meeting. Those nominated were John Hall, John Wise, Morris Kookakole, Biplaine and George Markham.

There was no discussion either of the Wilcox leper bill or the turn down of Cayless.